# NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA 

(An Autonomous Institute)


## Affiliated to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow <br> M.TECH

FIRST YEAR (SEMESTER-II) THEORY EXAMINATION (2020-2021)
(Objective Type)

Max. Mks. : 40
Time : 70 Minutes

## Subject Code: AMTME021

## General Instructions:

All questions are compulsory.
Question No- 1 to 5 are objective type question carrying 2 marks each
Question No- 6 to 20 are also objective type/Glossary based question carrying 2 marks each.

| Q.No | Question Content | Question Image | Category | Sub Category | Marks | Type | Difficulty | Correct | Option1 | Option2 | Option3 | Option4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | The area bounded by all the given constraints is called |  | Single Choice Questions | Single Choice Questions | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | basic solution | feasible region | basic solution | non feasible region | optimum basic feasible solution |
| 2 | The method of finding an initial solution based upon opportunity costs is called $\qquad$ |  | Single Choice Questions | Single Choice Questions | 2 | Single Choice | Brilliant | Vogel's approximation | the northwest corner rule | Vogel's approximation | Least Cost method | None of above |
| 3 | For any function f , a point x minimizes f if and only if 0 \∈ \∂f(x). |  | Single Choice Questions | Single Choice Questions | 2 | Single Choice | Brilliant | TRUE | TRUE | FALSE |  |  |
| 4 | If arrivals are according to Poisson process then distribution of inter arrival times is |  | Single Choice Questions | Single Choice Questions | 2 | Single Choice | Brilliant | Exponential | Gamma | Chi-square | Exponential | Normal |
| 5 | The solution to a transportation problem with m -sources and\ n-destinations is feasible if the numbers of allocations are $\qquad$ |  | Single Choice Questions | Single Choice Questions | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | m+n-1 | m+n | mn | m-n | m+n-1 |
| 6 | Maximum value of a 3-d plane is to be found over a circular region. $\qquad$ if we increase the radius of the circular region. |  | Glossary I | Glossary I | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | Maximum value increases and minimum value goes lesser | Maximum value increases and minimum value goes lesser | $(3,3,3)$ | Increases |  |
| 7 | $\qquad$ the points on the plane $x+y+z=9$ which are closest to origin. |  | Glossary I | Glossary I | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | $(3,3,3)$ | Maximum value increases and minimum value goes lesser | $(3,3,3)$ | Increases |  |
| 8 | The span of a Astroid is increased along both the x and y axes equally. Then the maximum value of: $\mathrm{z}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}$ along the Astroid is $\qquad$ . |  | Glossary I | Glossary I | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | Increases | Maximum value increases and minimum value goes lesser | (3,3,3) | Increases |  |
| 9 | The incoming variable column in the simplex algorithm is called $\qquad$ . |  | Glossary II | Glossary II | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | Key Column | Key Column | key element | scarce resource |  |
| 10 | The intersection value of key column and key row is called |  | Glossary II | Glossary II | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | key element | Key Column | key element | scarce resource |  |
| 11 | A resource which is completely utilized is called $\qquad$ in simplex. |  | Glossary II | Glossary II | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | scarce resource | Key Column | key element | scarce resource |  |
| 12 | In univariate unconstrained optimization the decision variables can be $\qquad$ . |  | Glossary III | Glossary III | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | Continuous | Continuous | -\∞ | N-2 |  |
| 13 | If a function is strictly increasing then $\qquad$ is the minima value. |  | Glossary III | Glossary III | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | -\∞ | Continuous | -\∞ | N-2 |  |


| Q.No | Question Content | Question Image | Category | Sub Category | Marks | Type | Difficulty | Correct | Option1 | Option2 | Option3 | Option4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | If the derivative of the objective function is a polynomial of order \‘N\’ and has roots which are repeated thrice, then $\qquad$ many stationary points exist for the objective function. |  | Glossary III | Glossary III | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | N-2 | Continuous | -\∞ | N-2 |  |
| 15 | The $\qquad$ distribution is sometimes used to describe the time between arrivals. |  | Glossary IV | Glossary IV | 2 | Single Choice | Brilliant | fundamental matrix F | fundamental matrix F | transition matrix | Poisson |  |
| 16 | The $\qquad$ indicates the probability that an entity in the Markov process is in a particular state. |  | Glossary IV | Glossary IV | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | transition matrix | fundamental matrix F | transition matrix | Poisson |  |
| 17 | The $\qquad$ determine(s) the equilibrium of a Markov process. |  | Glossary IV | Glossary IV | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | Poisson | fundamental matrix F | transition matrix | Poisson |  |
| 18 | Successful use of the simulation approach requires both knowledge of the problem to be solved and knowledge of $\qquad$ . |  | Glossary V | Glossary V | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | computer programming | computer programming | time-consuming, expensive | system simulation |  |
| 19 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Development of a useful simulation model is often a(n) } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { task. }\end{array}$ |  | Glossary V | Glossary V | 2 | Single Choice | Brilliant | time-consuming, expensive | computer programming | time-consuming, expensive | system simulation |  |
| 20 | The model used to train military personnel in urban warfare would be an example of $\qquad$ . |  | Glossary V | Glossary V | 2 | Single <br> Choice | Brilliant | system simulation | computer programming | time-consuming, expensive | system simulation |  |

